

KASHKIN, P.N.

USSR Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35773

Author : Kashkin, P.N.; Proskuriakova, M.G.

Title : Some Materials Concerning the Distribution of
Yeast-like Fungi in the Organism of Experimental
Animals

Orig Pub: V. sb.; Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniia, II,
L, Medgiz, 1956, 217-220

Abstract: The distribution of *Candida albicans* in the
organism of experimentally infected mice and
rabbits was studied with the aid of P^{32} . Yeast
was cultivated in wort to which $NaH_2P^{32}O_4$ was
added. The radiation of the cells cultivated
was maintained at a steady level for the period

Card 1/3

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35773

of 7-10 days. Animals were infected with the radioactive cells, killed for varying periods of time, and then samples were taken of tissues in which radioactivity and the quantity of fungus cells were determined. For a quantitative calculation a sowing on a liquid medium (7% wort, pH 6.6-6.8) was much more suitable, and from this data, 98.5% in agreement with that gotten from the radiation, was obtained. In sowings on solid media the divergence between these indices reached 47%. Cells of *C.albicans*, injected by various means were diffused through the circulatory and lymphatic systems through the whole organism, becoming localized primarily in the lungs, kidneys, liver, spleen and lymphatic nodes. They were discovered in the internal organs 10-20

Card 2/3

KASHKIN, P.N.

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35758

Author : Kashkin, P.N.

Title : Concerning the Growth of Some Dermatophytes on
some Materials from an External Medium

Orig Pub: V sb.: Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniia, II,
L, Medgiz, 1956, 235-236

Abstract: The possibility of saprophytic existence by
dermatophytes on various objects outside the
human organism is shown. Dermatophytes were
sown on sterilized welts, the soles of leather
boots, on the flannel lining of old galoshes,
dirty socks, stockings and foot-clothes, garden
soil, and rabbit and horse manure. Trichophyton
typseum developed in all the sowings and main-

Card 1/2

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35758

tained life even in the dried out substrata during 6-9 months. Epidermophyton inquinae developed only in the stockings, foot-clothes, and sometimes in the horse manure, and preserved life for 3-4 months. Achorion schönleinii, T. violaceum and T. crateriforme yielded a hardly noticeable growth and preserved life rarely for 2-3 months.

Card 2/2

KASHKIN, P.N.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology

F-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68585

Author : Kashkin, P.N., Bezborodov, A.M., Zlatkina, K.M.,
Proskuryakova, M.G., Sluvko, A.L.

Title : Data on the Problem of Variability of Intestinal Bacilli.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta Mikrobiol. AN LatvSSR, 1956, No 5, 27-45

Abstract : A culture of intestinal bacilli were cultured on MPA or in a culture of leucocytes with a constantly increasing concentration of antibiotics (streptomycin, levomycetin, syntomycin, biomycin), also together with cultures of soil amoebae. Successively there appear variants which do not form any acid or gas, then cultures related to Baterium paracoli and B. coli citrovorum and, finally, variants of "alkali-producers". In variants adapted to antibiotics retardation of growth is noted in synthetic media containing amino acids. A lowering of catalase activity is manifested in types adapted to antibiotics

Card 1/2

- 57 -

KASHKIN, P.N.

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35795

Author : Kashkin, P.N.

Title : Candidamycoses and Their Peculiarities

Orig Pub: Klinich. meditsina, 1956, 34, No. 8, 17-26

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

KASHKIN, P.N.
KASHKIN, P.N.

"Laboratory manual in medical microbiology" by N.M. Lebedeva.
Reviewed by P.N. Kashkin. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no. 8:
138-142 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC) (LEBEDOVA, N.M.)

KASHKIN, Pavel Nikolayevich

[Moniliasis, its cause, treatment, and epidemiology] Kandidozy;
vzbuditeli, klinika i epidemiologiya. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1958.
270 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(MONILIASIS)

KASHKIN, Pavel Nikolayevich, prof., zaslushennyi deyatel' nauki, laureat
Stalinskoy premii; CHISTOVICH, G.N., red.; HULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Microbiology] Mikrobiologiya. Izd. 3., perer. Gos. izd-vo med.
lit-ry, Leningr. otd-nie, 1958. 345 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(MICROBIOLOGY)

KASHKIN, P.N.; zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki, prof.

Further ways for investigating and studying the action of antibiotics.
Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:7-14 '58. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Leningradskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov (LIAN).
(ANTIBIOTICS)

KASHKIN, P.N., GLUKHOVTSEV, B.V., KONDRAT'YEVA, A.A., MERCHENKOVA, F.G.,

Some indications of authenticity of the candidial nature of complications
in antibiotic therapy. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:118-122 My-Je '58

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(MONILIASIS, etio., & pathogen.
antibiotic ther., verification (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, inj. effects,
moniliasis, verification (Rus))

KASHKIN, P.M.

Comparative study of adaptive variability in microbes induced by
antibiotic preparations. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol. no.5:96-106 '58
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.

(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,

on bact., adaptive variability, review (Rus))

KASHKIN, P.N.

"Bacterial antagonism and antibiotic substances" by N.A.
Krasil'nikov. Reviewed by P.N.Kashkin. Antibiotiki 4
no.4:122-123 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(BACTERIAL ANTAGONISM) (ANTIBIOTICS) (KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.)

KASHKIN, P.N., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki (Leningrad)

Candidiasis. Med.sestra 18 no.6:29-34 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(MONILIASIS)

ARAVIYSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; KASHKIN, Pavel Nikolayevich

[Coccidioidomycosis] Koktsidioidnyi mikoz. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1960.
123 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(COCCIDIOIDOSIS)

KASHKIN, P.N.

Delegation of Soviet scientists in the United States. Antibiotiki
5 no.4:115-118 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(UNITED STATES--MEDICAL RESEARCH)

KASHKIN, P.N.; DROZDOV, A.I.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; SLUBKO, A.L.

Cultivation properties and viability of antibiotic-resistant
variants of paratyphoid, dysenteriae, and coli bacilli. Antibiotiki
5 no. 5:63-68 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.
(SALMONELLA) (SHIGELLA) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

KASHKIN, P.N.

"Ways of searching for new antibiotics" by G.F.Gauze. Reviewed by
P.N.Kashkin. Mikrobiologiya 29 no.2:305-307 Apr '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

(GAUZE, G.F.)

ARAVIYSKIY, A.N.; KASHKIN, P.N.

Eradication of favus. Vest. dermat. 1 ven. 34 no.4:8-10 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)
(RINGWORM)

KASHKIN, P.N., prof.

Impressions from a trip to the U.S.A. Vest.derm. i ven. 34
no.11:48-51 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(DERMATOLOGY)

KASHKIN, Pavel Nikolayevich

[Antibiotics; their use and harm] Antibiotiki; ikh pol'za i vred.
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

KASHKIN, P.N.; DROZDOV, A.I.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; SLIVKO, A.L.

Biochemical activity, serological properties and pathogenic characteristics of antibiotic-resistant variants of paratyphoid, dysenterial and coli bacilli. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:58-67 Ia '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova.

(SALMONELLA PARATYPHI)

(SHIGELLA)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

KASHKIN, P.N.

10

GALST'YAN, Alesha Shrayongyich, Laboratory of Agrochemistry, Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, Yerevan - "Fermentation and respiration as indices of biological activity and soil fertility" (Section B, Symposium V)

GERSHENZON, Sergey M., Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Kiev - "Role of ecological and physiological factors in outbreaks of nuclear polyhedroses in insects" (Section B, Symposium III)

KASHKIN, Pavel Nikolayevich, Head, Department of Microbiology, Institute of Advanced Training of Physicians, Leningrad - "Coccidiomycosis-like disease in Russia" (Section E, Symposium XIII)

KRASIL'NIKOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Antagonistic microbes and their roles in the control of plant diseases" (Section 3, Symposium VI)

ZHDANOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich, Institute of Virology imeni D. I. Ivanovsky, Academy of Medical Science USSR, Moscow - (Chairman, Section E, Symposium XII)

report to be submitted for the Eighth International Congress for Microbiology (IAMS) Montreal, Canada, 19-25 August 62

KOSMODINSKIY, Vladimir Nikolayevich; KASHKIN, P.N., prof., nauchnyy
red.; VOROB'YEV, G.S., red.; GUDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Riddles of life of the world of the invisible] Zagadki zhizni
mira nevidimyykh. Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniu polit.
i nauchn. znaniy RSFSR, 1962. 52 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(MICRO-ORGANISMS)

KASHKIN, P.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR Laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii, prof., otv. red.; LEBEDEV, F.F., prof., red.; KOKUSHINA, T.M., doktor ~~med.~~ nauk, red.; LEVIN, M.V., tekhn. red.

[Materials on the variability of microorganisms; papers of the Department of Microbiology] Materialy po izmenchivosti mikroorganizmov; trudy Kafedry mikrobiologii. Leningrad, 1962. 195 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(MICROORGANISMS) (VARIATION (BIOLOGY))

KASHKIN, Pavel Nikolayevich; YELINOV, N.P., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn.
red.

[Medical mycology; a short manual for doctors] Meditsinskaia
mikologiya; kratkoe rukovodstvo dlia vrachei. Leningrad.
Medgiz, 1962. 343 p. (MIRA 1:4)
(MEDICAL MYCOLOGY)

KASHKIN, P.N.; ZLATINA, K.M.; STAVSKAYA, V.V.; FRIDMAN, E.A. (Leningrad)

Etiology of pneumonia. Klin.med. no.4:31-37 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kashkin) Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova, kafedry propedev-ticheskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.D. Tushinskiy [deceased]) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo insti-tuta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova i otdeleniya virusologii (zav. E.A. Fridman) Instituta imeni Pastera.
(PNEUMONIA)

KOKUSHINA, Tat'yana Mikhaylovna; KASHKIN, P.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki,
prof., red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Antibiotics and immunity]Antibiotiki i immunitet. Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1963. 111 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(IMMUNITY) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KASHKIN, P. N.; TSYGANOV, V. A.

"Changes induced in microorganisms by the influence of various antibiotic combinations."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

State Inst for Post-graduate Training, Leningrad.

KASHKIN, P.N.; NEKACHALOV, V. Ya.

Allergy in fungus diseases. Vestn. Akad. med. nauk SSSR 18
no.4:83-92 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

GALUZO, I.G.; BRUDZHE, M.M.; KASHKIN, P.N.; MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.;
EPSHTEYN, F.G.

Reviews, criticism and bibliography. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 40 no.4:146-153 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KASHKIN, Pavel Nikolayevich, prof.; YUKHNOVSKAYA, E.I., red.

[Prevention of fungous diseases] Preduprezhdenie grib-
kovykh zabolevani. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964 31 p.
(MIR 17:11)

KASHKIN, P.N., prof. (Leningrad)

Nomenclature of dermatomycoses. Vest. dermat. 1 ven. 38 no. 4: 43-47
Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ARAVIYSKIY, A.N.; ARIYEVICH, A.M.; KASHKIN, P.N.

Impressions from a trip to the Polish Peoples Republic (International mycological symposium). Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.7:62-66 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KASHKIN, P.N., prof.; ARUTYUNOV, V.Ya., prof.; KHESIN, D.I.; YRPLIYD, V.V.,
dotsent (Frunze)

Book reviews. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.4:90-93 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Predsedatel' Khmel'nitskogo oblastnogo nauchno go ~~absk~~hestva
vrachey dermavenerologov (for Khesin).

MAKEYEV, V.D. (Leningrad); KASHKIN, P.N., prof., rukovoditel' raboty;
KOZHEVNIKOV, P.V., prof., rukovoditel' raboty

Antibacterial activity of the preparation TNT. Vest. dermat. i
ven. no.5:56-60 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Kashkin, Kozhevnikov).
Submitted October 27, 1963.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.11/2 Dermatology, etc. Feb 57

KASHKIN, P.V.

423. KASCHKIN P.V. Leningrad. *Certain failures and complications in the treatment with antibiotics (Russian text) VESTN. VENER. DERM. 1955, 3 (13-16) Tables 3

The author observed during 2 yr. 24 patients who developed a severe moniliasis as a complication of protracted and energetic treatment with antibiotics. Ten patients recovered and 14 died. In the majority of 18 children under 5 yr. antibiotics were prescribed for the treatment of dysentery. The clinical symptoms of dysentery subsided, but there remained a general malaise, thrush developed on the mucosae of the mouth and oesophagus, and multiple inflammatory foci in the lungs. Yeast-like fungi genus *Candida* were found in blood, urine and faeces, and also in the lungs and mesenteric lymph nodes. Inoculations with specimens from 16 patients produced *Candida albicans* in culture, from 6 patients *Candida tropicalis* and from 2 *Candida pseudotropicalis*. The author deems it necessary to watch the flora of the mucosae, the phlegm, faeces and urine during the treatment with antibiotics. In

KASHKIN, S.A.

Purification of waste waters from acid and superphosphate
plants. Zhur. VKHO 6 no.2:200-205 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sewage—Purification) (Phosphates)

MACHKOVSKIY, G.I.; KHIGEROVICH, M.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;
KASHKIN, S.K., nauchnyy red.; GLEZAROVA, I.L., red. izd-va;
BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[French - Russian dictionary on cement and concrete] Frantsuzsko -
russkii slovar' po tsementu i betonu. Pod red. M.I. Khigerovicha.
Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 310 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(French language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Cement--Dictionaries)
(Concrete--Dictionaries)

POCHTOVIK, G.Ya.; KASHKIN, S.K.

Ultrasonic measurements in concrete pavements. Avt.dor. 25
no.7:13-14 JI '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Pavements, Concrete--Testing) (Ultrasonic testing)

KASHKIN, V.

Improve the quality of automobile repairs. Avt.transp. 33 no.3:
20-22 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:5)

- Dir* *Agst* *Glav*
1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy
Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog SSSR.
(Automobiles - Repairing)

KASHKIN, V.

Highway transport workers improve the service to the people.
Avt. transp. 41 no.12:8-9 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik Moskovskogo oblastnogo avtouppravleniya.

KASHKIN, V.

Centralizing the in and out freight haulage on railroad stations.
Avt. transp. 43 no.4:15-17 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nachal'nik Moskovskogo avtomobil'nogo upravleniya.

Ionosphere, upper atmosphere, correlation function, ionospheric

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721020007-2"

L 10455-66 ENT(d)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AR5027560

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/008/A027/A028

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz'. Abs. 8A206

AUTHOR: Kashkin, Y. B.; Vetshev, Zh. N.

TITLE: Instrument for measuring statistical characteristics of signal in a diversity-reception system

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 45, 1964, 191-199

TOPIC TAGS: diversity reception, radio reception

TRANSLATION: An amplitude 2-channel analyzer (ACA) is described which is intended for determining single-variable and two-variable laws of distribution of the level probabilities of two random signals; the instrument permits evaluating the advantage of an automatic-selection diversity reception over the ordinary reception and also permits determining the correlation factor (ρ) between the random signals. Circuits of the main ACA assemblies are presented, as are ACA characteristics. A long-time operation of the instrument has proven its reliability. The effect of ρ between the signal envelopes in the diversity channels upon the gain of diversity reception is evaluated; also ρ as a function of the separation between antennas is given.

SUB CODE: 17

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.235.2

KURSHEV, A.N., red.; SEMIKIN, N.V., red.; BRONSHTEYN, L.A., red.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.A., red.; KASHKIN, ~~L.I.~~, red.; OSTROVSKIY, N.B., red.; POLCHANINOV, P.V., red.; YABLOKOV, V.I., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual of the automotive transportation worker; production and finance planning, accounting and reporting in automotive transportation units] Spravochnik rabotnika avtomobil'nogo transporta; proizvodstvennoe i finansovoe planirovanie, uchët i otchetnost' v avto-khoziaistvakh. Red. kollegiia: L.A.Bronshtein i dr. Moskva, Avto-transizdat, 1961. 310 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Russia(1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog.
(Transportation, Automotive)

KURSHEV, A.N., red.; SEMIKIN, N.V., red.; BRONSHTEYN, L.A., red.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.A., red.; KASHKIN, V.I., red.; OSTROVSKIY, N.B., red.; POLCHANINOV, P.V., red.; YABLOKOV, V.I., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual for highway transport workers; organization of operations of automotive transportation units for passenger and freight transportation, operation and maintenance of rolling stock and traffic safety] Spravochnik rabotnika avtomobil'nogo transporta; organizatsiia raboty avtokhoziaistv, perevozki грузов i passazhirov, tekhnicheskaiia ekspluatatsiia avtomobil'nogo transporta i bezopasnost' dvizheniia. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1961. 607 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog.
(Transportation automotive) (Traffic safety)

KASHKINA, A.A., GUROCHKIN, D. T.

DAIRY CATTLE

Yearly yield of 6092 kilos of milk per cow. Sots. zhiv. 14 No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KASHKINA, A.A.

Planktonic fish eggs and larvae in the southeastern part of
the Barents Sea. Trudy MMBI no.4:97-133 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya ikhtiologii (zav. - N.V. Mironova)
Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.
(Barents Sea--Fishes)

L 43079-66 EWT(m)/EMP(w)/T/EMP(t)/ETI/EMP(k) IJP(c) JD/EM
 ACC NR: AR6014375 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/011/DO05/DO06

AUTHORS: Pavlov, A. M.; Zuyev, B. M.; Chukin, V. V.; Trifonova, R. G.; Kashkina, L. N.

TITLE: Formation of elastic-plastic properties of steel cables

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11D39

REF SOURCE: Sb. Stal'n. kanaty. Vyp. 2. Kiyev, Tekhnika, 1965, 355-359

TOPIC TAGS: wire, wire product, rupture strength, flow stress

ABSTRACT: Increasing the degree of deformation of surface layers during straightening leads to a decrease of the elastic and flow limits, however, the overall effect achieved by this method is negligible. The increase in the degree of deformation during straightening has a negative effect on the time dependence of rupture strength. Straightening of cable drastically reduces the magnitude of residual tensions in the surface layers of the cable. This explains the observed lowering of the elastic and flow limits. 3 illustrations. L. Kochenova /Trans-
 lation of abstract/

SUB CODE: 11,13,20

Card 1/1 af

UDC: 621.771,001

USHAKOV, S.N.; KASHKINA, N.A.

Synthesis of chloroacetals of polyvinyl alcohols. Vysokom.soed. 6 no.8:
1463-1466 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekularnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 56520-65

ENA(j)/ENF(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T/ENA(b)-2

Pc-4/Pr-4

... a method for obtaining polymer forms of physiologically active fatty
aromatic compounds. Class 12, No. 171005

... (содержит) ...
... (содержит) ...

ACCESSION NO: AP5016712

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

L 20737-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)
ACC NR: AP6010133 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/003/006/7/000

AUTHOR: Kats, R. Z. (Candidate of technical sciences); Zamanakaya, F. P. (Engineer); Gentse, M. V.; Khoroshko, V. P.; Kashkina, S. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Explosive strengthening of G13L steel

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1966, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: high manganese steel, explosive strengthening, austenitic steel, steel strengthening / G13L steel

ABSTRACT: Explosive strengthening of G13L steel (0.9—1.4% C, 11.0—14.0% Mn, 0.4—1.0% Si, 0.2% Cr, 0.2% Ni) used for railroad frog-points has been investigated. Strengthening was done either by detonation of a charge placed directly on the frog-point or by impact of a plate activated by an explosion. In both methods the frog-point had to be coated with a layer of clay to prevent the formation of small surface cracks. The explosion had a considerable effect on the physical and mechanical properties. It reduced the dimensions of the tested articles and increased the tensile strength from 62.4—82.4 to 103.1—110 kg/mm², and the yield strength from 39.0—45.4 to 83—99.0 kg/mm² at a satisfactory ductility. The surface hardness increased

UDC: 621.787.044:669.15'74-194

Card 1/2

L 20737-66

ACC NR: AP6010133

from 179—224 to about 302—450 HB. Along the depth, the hardness gradually decreased to the original value at a depth of 28 mm. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4225

Card 2/2 *lb*

KASHKINA, YE. G.

31049. KASHKINA, YE. G. AND KOKUSHINA, T. M.

Vliyanie antibiotikov na mikrofloru rotovy polosti. Sbornik nauch.
Trudov (Kazansk. in-t epidemiologii i mikrobiologii), vyp. 1, 1949 na obl:
1948, s. 121-25

KASHKINA YE G

30988. KASHKINA, YE. G. AND FIRSANOVA, A. N.

Vliyanie antibiotikov na dpo zhzh epodo bnye mikroorganizmy. Sbornik
nauch. Trudov (Kazansk. in-t epidemiologii i mikrobiologii), vyp. 1, 1949
na obl: 1948 s. 127-34.

KASHKINA. YE. G.

Apr 49

USSR/Medicine - Bacteriology
Medicine - Microorganisms

"Microflora on a Burned Surface," P. N. Kashkin,
Ye. G. Kashkina, B. M. Mints, N. S. Neyelova,
Leningrad Sci Res Inst of First Aid, 8 1/3 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 4

Due to unfavorable influence of microorganisms on
healing processes and interrelations of the micro-
flora in air and burned areas, air of surgical
departments treating burns must be kept free of
pathogenic and saprophytic microorganisms and
maintain a higher degree of asepsis than in any
other surgical department.

45/49T84

FDB

KASHKINA, Ye. G. (Co-author)

See: KASHKIN, P. N.

Kashkin, P. N. and Kashkina, Ye. G. "The sensitivity and resistance of pyococci to antibiotics and their significance in clinical practice," Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniya (Leningr. kozhno-venerol. in-t), Vol. VII, 1949, p. 257-64.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

KASHKINA, Ye.G., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, ul. Chapayeva, d.2-a, kv.13);
TSURINOVA, Ye.G., kand.med.nauk

Analysis of data of a clinical-bacteriological examination of
patients with acute appendicitis. Vest.khir. 83 no.12:69-72
D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta skoroy pomoshchi im. Yu.Ku. Dzhanelidze (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - A.A. Rusanov).
(APPENDICITIS statist.)
(ABDOMEN microbiol.)

KASHKINA, Ye. G., kand. med. nauk; TSURINOVA, Ye. G., kand. med. nauk

Study of the microbial flora in the air and on objects in operating and dressing rooms. Vest. khir. no.2:87-90 '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi im. Yu. Yu. Dzhanelidze (nauchnyy rukovod. - prof. A. N. Berkutov)

(SURGERY, ASEPTIC AND ANTISEPTIC) (AIR—MICROBIOLOGY)
(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—STERILIZATION)

KASHKINA, Ye.G.

Detection of Candida in patients treated with antibiotics. Sov.
med. 28 no.4:117-120 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut skoroy pomo-
shchi I.I. Dzhanelidze (direktor - prof. G.D. Shushkov).

IBRAGIMOV, I.I.; KASHKOV, V.P.; LUK'YANOV, A.T. (Alma-Ata)

"The boundary layer on a moving continuous flat surface"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical
and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

~~VENENKOV, M. G.~~

~~VOZNEKOV, M. G.~~
✓ KASHKOVA, K.P.
BC

13c

A-2

Reaction of sulphur with unsaturated compounds. V. Action of sulphur on mono-unsaturated aromatic hydrocarbons. A. S. Brown, M. G. Voronkov, and K. P. Kasilova (*J. gen. Chem. USSR*, 1950, 20, 726-738 [U.S.transl., 765-776]).—Uncatalysed reaction of $\text{CHMe}:\text{CMe}_2$, $\text{CHMe}:\text{CHEt}$, and $\text{CMe}_2:\text{CMe}_2$ with excess of S, at 170° under pressure, proceeds without elimination of H_2S . The products are volatile $\text{RS,RS}'$ (where $n = 1, 2, \text{ or } 3$, and

Heating CHMO_2 (b.p. 38.3–38.5°/760 mm., d_4^{20} 0.6628, n_D^{20} 1.38700, with S (1:5 or 2 g.-at.) at $170 \pm 5^\circ$ (18–20 hr.) gives a red liquid, steam-distillation of which affords volatile sulphides (68%) and a residue (16%). The residue contains higher sulphides (S_3 – S_8), and the distillate on fractionation gives the yellowish disulphide $[\text{CMe}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5]_n$, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{S}_2$, b.p. 87.5–88.0°/2 mm., d_4^{20} 0.9521, n_D^{20} 1.50518 [oxidized by KMnO_4 to COMe , and (?) AcOCH], the corresponding dark orange trisulphide, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{S}_3$.

KASHKOVSKAYA, L.K.

SHUYKIN, N.I.; BERDNIKOVA, N.G.; KASHKOVSKAYA, L.K.

Transformations of toluene and ethylbenzene in the presence of nickel-alumina catalysts under the pressure of hydrogen in a flow system. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:353-357 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Benzene) (Toluene)

5(3)

SOV/62-59-2-19/40

AUTHORS:

Shuykin, N. I., Berdnikova, M. G., Kashkovskaya, L. K.

TITLE:

Transformations of Individual Xylenes in Presence of a Nickel-alumina Catalyst at Hydrogen Pressure (Prevrashcheniya individual'nykh ksilolov v prisutstvii nikel'-glinozemnogo katalizatora pod davleniyem vodoroda)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 2, pp 308-313 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the investigation of the behavior of some aromatic hydrocarbons in the presence of platinum and nickel-aluminum oxide catalysts it could be proved (Refs 6,7) that they undergo a number of fundamental transformations at high temperatures and hydrogen pressure. In order to continue these observations and to find the possibility of obtaining toluene and benzene from xylenes, the behavior of individual m-, p-, and o-xylenes was investigated in the present paper. The studies were carried out at temperatures of from 300 to 460°, at hydrogen pressure of 25 and 50 atmospheres in the presence of the nickel-aluminum oxide catalyst with a nickel content of 10, 20, and 30%. It was found that the principal reaction in the catalysis of isomeric

Card 1/2

SOV/62-59-2-19/40

Transformations of Individual Xylenes in Presence of a Nickel-alumina
Catalyst at Hydrogen Pressure

xylenes is the demethylation of the initial products. Toluene and benzene are formed in this connection. At temperatures of 300 - 400° also the hydrogenation of the benzene ring was observed where dimethyl cyclohexane, methyl cyclohexane and cyclohexane were formed. Device and methods applied to this investigation have been described previously (Refs 9,10). There are 4 tables and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1957

Card 2/2

5(3)

SOV/79-29-7-27/83

AUTHORS:

Shuykin, N. I., Kononov, N. F., Kashkovskaya, L. K.

TITLE:

Catalytic Hydrodealkylation of Polyalkyl Benzenes
(Kataliticheskoye gidrodealkilirovaniye polialkilbenzovolov).
I. Demethylation of Toluene Over 10%-Ni-Al₂O₃. The Effect of
Hydrogen Pressure (I. Demetilirovaniye toluola na 10% Ni-Al₂O₃.
Vliyaniye davleniya vodoroda)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2230-2235 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Toluene, which, compared to the important benzene, was industrially only little utilized, has frequently been investigated (Refs 1-12) for the purpose of converting it into benzene by catalytic methods. Neither in the papers mentioned nor in patents attention was paid to the stability of the catalysts since in most cases the maximum duration of the experiments was 3 hours. The present paper dealt with the investigation of the selective conversion of toluene into benzene over an active and sufficiently stable catalyst. In this case the hydrogenation reactions of the benzene nucleus, the regrouping of the methyl groups, the hydrocracking process,

Card 1/3

Catalytic Hydrodealkylation of Polyalkyl Benzenes.

I. Demethylation of Toluene Over 10% Ni-Al₂O₃. The Effect of Hydrogen Pressure

SOV/79-29-7-27/83

and the thermal decomposition under the formation of coke should take place only to a small degree. As is known, an extensive cleavage of toluene takes place at normal hydrogen pressure and approximately 450° with an impurification of the platinum-, nickel-, and other catalysts by coke; at increased pressure, on the other hand, the undesired hydrogenation of the benzene nucleus takes place. Therefore, the influence of hydrogen pressure on the demethylation of toluene had to be investigated in the first place. The experiments and the apparatus used are described in the experimental part. The demethylation of toluene into benzene took place at a pressure of 5 at without formation of hydroaromatic hydrocarbons, without a regrouping of the methyl groups, and without hydrocracking of benzene to methane. The yield in the catalyzate (with a benzene content of 30% approximately) is approximately 85% , computed for toluene. At a considerably higher hydrogen pressure (25 atmospheres excess pressure) and under otherwise equal conditions considerable amounts of hydroaromatic hydrocarbons are formed (cyclo- and methyl cyclohexane).

Card 2/3

Catalytic Hydrodealkylation of Polyalkyl Benzenes. SOV/79-29-7-27/83
I. Demethylation of Toluene Over 10% Ni-Al₂O₃. The Effect of Hydrogen Pressure

In this case also toluene was subjected to a hydrocracking process. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1958

Card 3/3

5.3300,5.1190

77864
SOV/79-30-2-15/78

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I., Kashkovskaya, L. K., Kononov, N. F.

TITLE: Catalytic Hydrodealkylation of Polyalkylbenzenes. II. Demethylation of Toluene over 10% Nickel-Alumina Catalyst. Effect of Temperature and of the Rate of Feed of Toluene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 424-430 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of temperature and feed rate of toluene upon the degree of hydrogenolysis of toluene over 10% nickel-alumina, in the temperature range 430-510°. It was found earlier (Zhur. Obshchey Khim., 29, 2230, (1959) that the following reactions can take place under conditions of hydrogenolysis ($\text{Ni-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, 460°, 5 atm):

Card 1/4

Catalytic Hydrodealkylation of Polyalkylbenzenes. II. Demethylation of Toluene over 10% Nickel-Alumina Catalyst. Effect of Temperature and of the Rate of Feed of Toluene

77864
SOV/79-30-2-15/78

С. П. ШИШОВ, В. П. ШИШОВ,
В. П. ШИШОВ, В. П. ШИШОВ,
В. П. ШИШОВ, В. П. ШИШОВ,
В. П. ШИШОВ, В. П. ШИШОВ

The experimental results show that in the temperature range 430-460°, reactions (2), (3), and (4) do not take place to any appreciable extent. (Hydrogenation was performed in apparatus which was described earlier (loc. cit.); the products of catalysis were fractionated and identified by their Raman spectra (optical analysis was performed by Yu. P. Yegorov); in all experiments the hydrogen:toluene ratio equaled 5). Increase of pressure speeds up reactions (3) and (4) (from 0.6 to 35% for toluene-methylcyclohexane conversion and from 1

Card 2/4

Catalytic Hydrodealkylation of Polyalkyl
benzenes. II. Demethylation of Toluene
over 10% Nickel-Alumina Catalyst. Effect
of Temperature and of the Rate of Feed of
Toluene

77864

SOV/79-30-2-15/78

to 49% for benzene-cyclohexane conversion with an increase in pressure from 5 to 25 atm], while raising the temperature above 460° increases destruction of the aromatic ring: reaction (2). It was found that a change of temperature from 430 to 510° does not essentially affect the yield of the catalysis products (85-90%), nor the content of benzene (30-35%). The "life" of the catalyst under conditions of steadily rising temperature is over 120 hours, which is longer than at constant temperature (at 460° it was found to be only 50 hours (loc.cit.)). Increase in the feed rate of toluene from 0.5 to 1 hr⁻¹ leads to a considerable (from 30-35 to 15-20%) decrease in benzene content in the products of catalysis (but on the other hand destruction, reaction (2), is inhibited by higher flow rate of toluene). There are 3 tables; and 8 references, 7 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: Selected Values of Physical and Thermodynamic Properties of

Card 3/4

Catalytic Hydrodealkylation of Polyalkyl-
benzenes. II. Demethylation of Toluene
over 10% Nickel-Alumina Catalyst. Effect
of Temperature and of the Rate of Feed of
Toluene

77264
SOV/79-30-2-15/78

Hydrocarbons and Related Compounds, Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii
nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1959

Card 4/4

AKIMOV, V.M.; SLINKIN, A.A.; RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.; SHUYKIN, N.I.;
KONONOV, N.F.; KASHKOVSKAYA, L.K.

Effect of spinel formation on the regenerative capacity of the
Ni - A_2O_3 catalyst. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.8:1516-
1518 Ag 1961. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Spinel) (Catalysts)

SHUYKIN, N.I.; KONONOV, N.F.; KASHKOVSKAYA, L.K.; AKIMOV, V.M.

Catalytic hydrodealkylation of polyalkyl benzenes.

Part 3: Demethylation of toluene on nickel-alumina

catalysts. Effect of nickel concentration. Zhur.ob.khim.

32 no.11:3595-3599 N '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo
AN SSSR.

(Toluene)

(Nickel catalysts)

(Methyl group)

AKIMOV, V.M.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; KASHKOVSKAYA, L.K.; KONONOV, N.F.

Phase transitions in the process of regeneration of the nickel-
magnesium-aluminum oxide spinel catalyst. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim.
no.10:1862-1863 O '63. (MIRA 173)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SHUYKIN, N.I.; KONONOV, N.F.; KASHKOVSKAYA, L.K.; AKIMOV, V.M.

Catalytic hydrodealkylation of polyalkyl benzenes. Part 4: Demethylation of toluene on catalysts of the Ni - MgO . Al₂O₃ composition. *Zhur.ob.khim.* 33 no.12:3871-3875 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants,
I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62623

Author: Kovalenko, N. I., Shkoda, Z., Kashkovskaya, Ye.

Institution: None

Title: Optic Activity, Density and Molecular Weight of Oil Fractions of
Petroleum from the Saratov Deposits

Original

Periodical: Uch. zap. Sarat. un-ta, 1954, 36, 59-65

Abstract: Determinations were made at 45° of the angle of rotation of plane of
polarization (α), and densities, molecular weight (M), and computed
values of specific and molecular rotation of narrow oil fractions of
Yelshanka and Sokolova Gora petroleum (Saratov deposits). Investi-
gated was the dependence of α on M and mean boiling point of the
fraction. All the fractions show a sufficiently manifested optic
activity; α_{\max} of Yelshanka petroleum = 1.60° , of Sokolova Gora = 1.13°

Card 1/2

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye. A.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond.

B-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29586

Author : Mustafin I. S., Kashkovskaya Ye. A.

Inst : not given

Title : Contribution to the Problem of Quantitative Characterization of Auxochromic Action of Elements (Cathions)

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 9, 2381-2384

Abstract: Investigation of optical properties of complexes which are the products of interaction of VO_2^{2+} , UO_2^{2+} , Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} with aluminone, alizarin S, carminic and hydroxy-aurine tricarboxylic acids; λ_{max} and ϵ (mole) are given. It was found that the ratio of ϵ (mole) of the products of interaction of two cathions with a given reagent coincides with the ratio of ϵ (mole) of the same cathions with other reagents. This makes it possible to evaluate, quantitatively, the chromophoric action of these cathions and to arrange them into the following series: $\text{Fe}^{3+} > \text{VO}_2^{2+} > \text{Cu}^{2+} > \text{UO}_2^{2+}$, and also to predict with a certain degree of certainty the sensitivity of some colorimetric reactions.

Card : 1/1

-14-

Saratov State Univ.

KASHKOVSKAYA YE A.

A new group of complexometric indicators / L. S. Musta-
fin and E. A. Kashkovskaya (N. G. Chernyshevskii Univ.,
Saratov), Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii, 1977, 48, 12, 2311.
Oxaline dyes of the phenol-azo series and
methane series (Stankov, 1977) and
an indicator with Mg.
A new group of complexometric indicators
was studied at different pH values for each.
These dyes can be used in the determination of Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} ,
 Fe^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , and VO^{2+} ions because their complexes are com-
pletely destroyed by Trilon B, with a change in color. A table of
color changes was given. The indicator
0.01% solution was used. The indicator
Chromogreen was used as a control.
It can be used as a pH indicator. The color is
brown at pH 6-7, and bright green at pH 8-9.
It is sensitive to Mg^{2+} ions at pH 8-9. It is
less sensitive to Ca^{2+} ions. If both
ions were present the indicator was used for
both ions were combined. The indicator was used
the presence of Mg^{2+} ions. The indicator was used
The new indicator was used for the determination
of Mg^{2+} ions.

1-4248
1-4232
4220

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule, Chemical Bond.

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 174

Author : I.S. Mustafin, L.A. Matveyev, Ye.A. Kashkovskaya.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR.

Title : On the Question of the Influence of Hydrogen Links on the Color of Organic Compounds.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 113, No 3, 610-613

Abstract : The solutions of the halogenanil acids are colored violet. The color is retained, if alkali was added, but the intensity of the coloration drops sharply. This effect is explained by the presence of intramolecular hydrogen links, because the previously published experimental data, as well as those established by the authors indicate that these links break at the dissociation of the acids. The above mentioned spectral effect is not revealed at the

Card 1/2

Saratov State Univ in Chernyshevskiy

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule, Chemical Bond.

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 174

action of alkali on n,n'-dioxy-2,5-diphenylbenzoquinone-1, 4, because hydrogen links are absent in this molecule. The developed point of view is confirmed also by the fact that if the halogenanil acids were diluted, the molar extinction factors and the light absorption decrease at a greater rate than it could be expected based on the concentration decrease.

Card 2/2

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; MUSTAFIN, I.S.; YAMPOL'SKIY, M.Z.

Spectrophotometric determination of vanadium traces by means of
aluminon. Uch. zap. Kursk. gos. ped. inst. no.11:150-157 '58.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra khimii Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(Vanadium--Spectra) (Aluminon)

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye. A.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "Phenolcarboxylic acids of the triphenylmethane series as analytic reagents". Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 15 pp
(Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Dnepropetrovsk Chemicotechnological Inst im F.E. Dzerzhinskiy), 200 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 114)

AUTHORS: Mustafin, I. S., Kashkovskaya, Ye. A. SOV/156-58-2-23/48

TITLE: Analytical Use of Phenol-Carboxylic Acids of the Triphenyl-methane-Series (Analiticheskoye primeneniye fenolkarbonovykh kislot trifenilmetanovogo ryada) Accelerated Determination of Calcium and Magnesium in Rocks (Uskorennoye opredeleniye kal'tsiya i magniya v gornyykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 297-299 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chromium-green-G (Khrom zelenyy G) dye is used as complexometric indicator (Ref 1), since it forms dyed analytical forms with some ions at different pH-values. Above all, it forms a water-soluble red compound with magnesium at pH = 11, whereas the solution of the dye itself is emerald-green in the case of the afore-mentioned acidity. The interaction with calcium is analogous, however, less sensitive. The authors give the results obtained by the method for rocks and minerals referred to in the title. The whole scheme in this case is based on the fact that the amount of the calcium- and magnesium-oxides is complexometrically determined according to the deposition of the sesquioxides; Calcium-oxide is determined by means of titration

Card 1/3

SOV/156-58-2-23/48

Analytical Use of Phenol-Carboxylic Acids of the Triphenylmethane-Series.
Accelerated Determination of Calcium and Magnesium in Rocks

in the presence of murexide. Table 1 shows that the results obtained by the afore-mentioned method agree with those obtained by the usual method. Table 2 shows satisfactory results of the same determinations in rocks and minerals although some of these objects contained a considerable number of ions which were not indifferent with respect to the used complexometric indicators. Larger quantities of F^{3-} , Al^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , and Ni^{2+} make the titration of calcium and magnesium by means of chromium-green-G difficult and prevent it. These ions, consequently, must at first be separated from the solution. The correctness of the determination of the content of Ca and Mg was reexamined by means of the "addition-method" (Table 3). Finally, the method is described. In connection with limestone the determination of Ca and Mg lasts for 30 minutes. There are 3 tables and 2 references, both of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Chair of Analytical Chemistry of Saratov State University)

and 2/3

AUTHORS: Mustafin, I. S., Kashkovskaya, Ye. A. 75-13-2-11/27

TITLE: Analytical Application of Phenolcarboxylic Acids of the Triphenylmethane Series (Analiticheskoye primeneniye fenol-karbonovykh kislot trifenilmetanovogo rjada). Determination of Vanadium in Steels with the Use of Aluminon (Opredeleniye vanadiya v stalyakh pri pomoshchi aluminona)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 2, pp. 215-219 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous communication (Reference 1) the authors showed that the qualitative detection-reaction, developed by V. I. Kuznetsov (References 2,3), for the vanadyl ion with the use of Aluminon can also serve for the photometric determination of vanadium in solutions without foreign ions. The reaction of the vanadyl ion with aluminon is marked by a high sensitivity and quick progress. It is applicable in a wide concentration range, the solution of the reaction product obeying the Lambert-Beer law. A great advantage is also represented by the

Card 1/4

Analytical Application of Phenolcarbonic Acids
of the Triphenylmethane Series. Determination
of Vanadium in Steels With the Use of Aluminon

75-13-2-11/27

easy accessibility of the reagent. In this work the authors examined this reaction more exactly and worked out a photo-colorimetric determination method for small quantities of vanadium in steels. Aluminon is not a specific reagent to vanadium. The specificity of the reaction on vanadium can be increased by a regulation of the hydrogen ion concentration, because aluminon as well as other organic reagents react with different elements only in certain p_H ranges. The investigations showed that most of the foreign ions react at lower p_H -values with aluminon than the vanadium ion. Thus the alkaline and earth-alkaline metals, further Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , $As(V)$, $W(VI)$, Hg_2^{2+} and Hg^{2+} do not disturb the determination of vanadium by aluminon. Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , Be^{2+} , $Th(IV)$, $Ce(III)$, $Ti(IV)$ and UO_2^{2+} , on the contrary form colored compounds with the reagent in the

Card 2/4

Analytical Application of Phenolcarbonic Acids
of the Triphenylmethane Series. Determination
of Vanadium in Steels With the Use of Aluminon

75-13-2-11/27

same p_H -range, which also is favorable for the determination of vanadium. Therefore the disturbing influence of these elements, which usually occur in steels as associates of vanadium, must be removed. For the masking of iron and chromium the authors used thioglycolic acid. This forms a light-green colored complex with trivalent chromium (References 10,11), the color of which in case of heating with an acetate buffer (p_H 3,4 - 3,8) becomes still considerably more pale. As experiments showed thioglycolic acid practically removes the disturbing influence of any quantity of iron. Chromium does not disturb the determination of vanadium on to a 200-fold surplus in case of addition of thioglycolic acid. Thioglycolic acid is added in the determination of vanadium in form of a 2.5% solution. The order in which the reagents are added is also essential. To the test-solution first a certain quantity of thioglycolic acid is added, then the buffer solution,

Card 3/4

Analytical Application of Phenolcarbonic Acids
of the Triphenylmethane Series. Determination
of Vanadium in Steels With the Use of Aluminon

75-13-2-11/27

and finally the solution of aluminon in order to present the thioglycolic acid from changing the p_H -value of the solution, it is neutralized previously with lye towards Congo red. Therefore the photolorimetric determination of vanadium in various steel sorts is possible by means of this method without precedent separation of the disturbing ions. The performance of the determination and the analysis results for various steel types are given exactly. There are 5 tables and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Chershevskego (Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chershevskiy)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1956

Card 4/4

1. Steel--Colorimetric analysis 2. Photometry--Performance
3. Vanadium--Determination 4. Hydrogen ion concentration--Control

SOV/32-24-9-7/53

AUTHORS: Mustafin, I. S., Kashkovskaya, Ye. A., Ivanova, A. N.

TITLE: A New Trilonometric Indicator of the Acid Chrome Dark Blue Type (Novyy trilonometricheskiy indikator tipa kislotnogo khromtemnosinego)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1060-1061 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the study of domestic azo-dyes which might be used as indicators in trilonometric determinations, "acid monochrome blue 3" has been found to be applicable. This compound is produced by the Derbenevskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Derbenevskiy chemical works). In the presence of Ca^{2+} -ions and Mg^{2+} -ions at a pH = 8, the solutions of acid monochrome blue 3 are crimson colored. In the absence of these ions, the solution is crimson colored at a pH < 7, blue at a pH = 8 - 10, and again crimson colored at a pH > 11. From a table of the sensitivities of some azo-dyes to various cations it is apparent that acid monochrome blue 3 is most sensitive to magnesium ions. For trilonometric titrations with this indicator, a pH = 9,6 - 9,8 is recommended, as this interval will best reveal the color change. The presence of copper interferes with the determination, whereas Fe^{3+} and

Card 1/2

SOV/32-24-9-7/53

A New Trilonometric Indicator of the Acid Chrome Dark Blue Type

Al^{3+} , in quantities up to 5 - 7 mg/l, do not interfere with it.

In the presence of trilon B, Zn^{2+} -ions do not interfere with the measurements.

There are 2 tables.

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Card 2/2

SOV/32-24-10-8/70

AUTHORS: Kashkovskaya, Ye. A., Mustafin, I. S.

TITLE: Determination of Aluminum With the Reagent "Al'beron"
(Opredeleniye alyuminiya s reaktivom al'beron)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1189-1192
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous investigations (Ref 1) it was found that the reagent "al'beron" (dichlorosulfodimethyloxymethylenediacetic acid, the dye chromoxanthine pure blue BLD) is a sensitive reagent for beryllium and aluminum, among others. A table of the dependence of the color of the compounds of several elements with this reagent on the pH is given. In the present case the possibility of applying the mentioned reagent to the determination of aluminum is investigated. The change of color from yellow to blue-violet which takes place here may be observed with aluminum quantities of 0,01 g per ml. The measurements were carried out in the experiments with a Pulfrich (Pul'frikh) photometer. A diagram shows that the characteristic color of the reagent in the absorption maximum does not coincide with the color of the analytic

Card 1/2

Determination of Aluminum With the Reagent
"Al'beron"

SOV/32-24-10-8/70

form. Acetate-ammonia solutions (Ref 2) were used in order to regulate the acidity of the medium. It was observed that the color of the complex compound is produced according to the Lambert-Beer Law within an interval of 0,5-20 γ . The limiting concentrations of other elements in the presence of which aluminum can be determined with the investigated reagent were determined as well. The results of the determinations of small aluminum quantities in the presence of greater quantities of iron and copper are given in tables. On the strength of the investigations carried out a method for determining small quantities of aluminum in iron and copper alloys was worked out. The course of the analysis is given as well as the results of several analyses of bronze- and steel samples. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 2 references , 2 of which are Soviet.

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Card 2/2

MUSTAFIN, I.S.; MATVEYEV, L.O.; KASHKOVSKAYA, Ya.A.

Analytical properties of hydroxyquinones. Report No. 1:
Derivatives of 2,5-dihydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone. Trudy kom.
anal. khim. 11:87-96 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

I. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii i Institut geologii Saratovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Benzoquinone)

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; MUSTAFIN, I.S.

Analytic properties of phenolcarboxylic acids of the triphenylmethane series. Trudy kom. anal. khim. 11:97-112 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

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(Benzoic acid) (Methane)

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; KHITROVA, M.I.; MILOVANOV, V.I.

Adhesive SPD-3 for binding articles made of polystyrene copolymers.
Plast.massy no.10:41-43 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Styrene polymers) (Adhesives)

LOGINOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand.khimich.nauk;
TARKHANOV, V.V., inzh.

Sealing the walls of asbestos-cement pipes with high-polymer
compounds. Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.2:9-10 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gipronigaz, g. Saratov.
(Pipe, Asbestos-cement) (Macromolecular compounds)